

The convexity of the plastron, may be a specific, but it cannot be made a generic character.

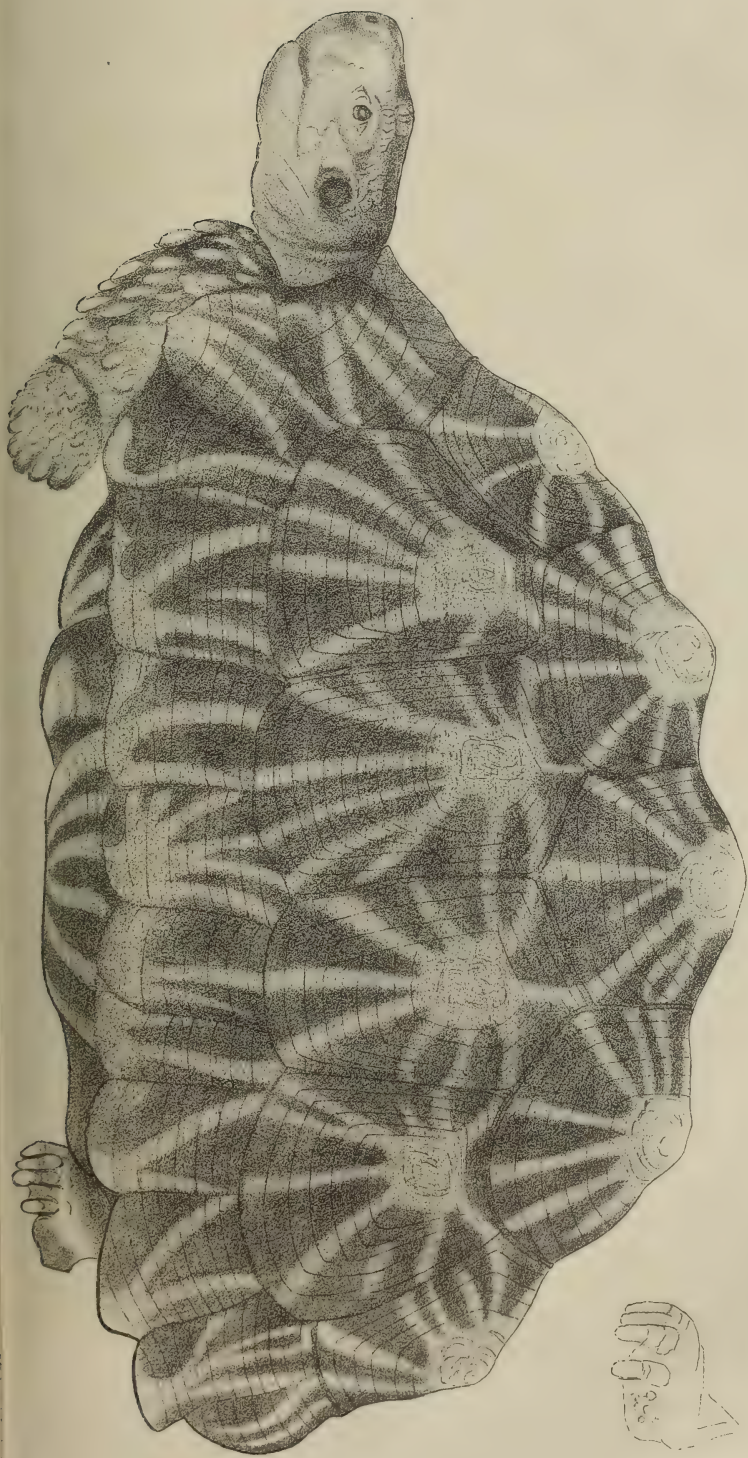
Soon after my arrival at Simla in March last, the old male died from cold\* ; the others lived through the rains well enough, but were not so lively as in the plains, moving about less frequently. One of the females even produced four eggs, but made no hole to receive them as in the former case, shewing plainly that the change of climate was at work upon them ; these eggs I placed under a hen, but in a few days they had disappeared as in the former instance, and whether stolen by my servants or by some small animal I could not discover.

The winter has proved too cold for the remaining tortoises which are dying fast, and of my seven pets I have only three alive, and I fear I shall be unable to save them.

VI.—*Barometrical Elevations taken on a journey from Katmandhu to Gosainsthán, a place of pilgrimage in the mountains of Nipál, by CHHEDI' Lohar, a smith in the employ of Captain ROBINSON, late commanding the Escort of the Resident in Nipál.*

The following table was placed in our hands by Captain ROBINSON, before his departure to Europe. It is curious as shewing to what good purposes the natural intelligence of uneducated servants, especially those of the mechanical classes, may be applied in judicious hands. CHHEDI' had acquired skill in the manufacture of guns, gunlocks, and any articles after European models ; he had learnt to boil barometers, and note daily observations for his master's meteorological journal before he was sent out on the experimental expedition in which he has acquitted himself so well. This journal comprehends times distances, statistical information, indications of the ब्रामीटर (*brámítar*) and मामीटर (*mámítar*), barometer and thermometer, the aspect of the sky, धुपवदरी पानी (*dhup-badarí-pání*) sun-clouds-rain, as he terms it ; and such other items of information as he thought worthy of notice. As a specimen of the mode in which his memoranda are booked, we quote the commencement of the journal, making use of Roman characters for want of the common *Kaithí* type.

\* The Bheels clean the shells of these animals from all flesh and the bones of the neck and legs, and stopping up one end with wood, use them as boxes to keep tobacco in !



*Geometric Tortoise from Neomuch.  
Shell black, with buff or pale yellow rays*



Trisulígangá gosáinkund se níkalí hæ\*.

Gosáinkund 3492 kadam cháro taraf se hæ : wao purab pacchím lambá hæ : utar dakhín chhoṭa hæ : huá se ganèsthán andáj se  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kos hæ : huá ek ganès kí murat hæ pathar kí : wao ganw ghar kuchh nahí hæ : huá se Lohribinae 2 kos hæ : huá jètnè ádmí láṭhí léké jaté hæ : : so láṭhí huái rakhdènè parta hæ : laṭhí ka ek bara dherí hæ : wao kuchh ganw ghar nahí hæ : huá se Dhímsá ganw 3 kos hæ : Dhímsá ganw me 29 ghar hæ moṭiá ká : huá se  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kos hæ Trisulígangá ; pahár utar ke níche Trisulígangá míltí hæ. Trisulígangá se  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kos hæ Dhunchá ganw : 56 ghar hæ moṭiè ka ; huá se Tharheá ganw 4 kos hæ, &c.

*Translation of the journal.*

The *Trisulígangá* issues from the Gosain's kund or well. This well is 3492 paces round its four sides, the length being east and west and the north and south (breadth) is small. From thence by estimate the temple of Ganèsh is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kos. There is one stone image of Ganèsh, but neither village nor house of any sort. Thence *Loharibindék* is 2 kos (distant), where all those who travel with *laṭhis* or sticks are forced to leave them. There is great delay (a large crooked stick ?) about these sticks, but neither village nor house on the spot. Three kos farther on comes *Dhimsa* village, containing 29 houses of labourers (load-carriers). At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kos beyond the *Trisulígangá* is met with at the south foot of the hill. From the river at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kos comes the village of *Dhunchá*, containing 56 houses of carriers :—thence at 4 kos, *Thárhea* village having 11 houses. Then Karang 2 kos off, with 7 houses. 4 kos further *Kakarea* a village of 10 houses, inhabited by *Newars* and hillmen. Thence 3 kos to *Dhæmu ganw*, containing 47 grass huts of *Newárs* and *Parbattiahs*. There is one pakka dwelling belonging to the *ráj-guru*. Thence to the bank of the *Bèta-rawtí nadi* is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kos ; there are 8 banias' shops and one pakka temple, below which two rivers flow : the *Trisulígangá*, the *Betarawtí* : the former coming from the north proceeds southward, its waters appear somewhat green to the sight, and flow with great violence. The *Betarawtí*, a smaller stream, comes from the east and joins the other beneath the walls of the

\* We use æ after the continental savans to represent the diphthong ऐ or ऐ in contradistinction to *ai* which is required for आइ of common occurrence in Hindí. In the same manner œ would represent the compound vowel औ formed of o and e, but as the pronunciation would be apt to deceive, ao is perhaps the best representative of this diphthong. There should be a nasal n after *gosain*, and after the u of *kund*, well, also in *cháron*, huá (for *wahán*) and similar words mis-spelt by the mistree.